DENIS, G.I.; IONAYTIS, S.I. [Jonaitis,S.]; BUTSKUS, P.F. [Buckus,P.]

Cyanoethylation with β-chloropropionitrile. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7:2477-2478 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

DENIS, G.I.; CHEKUOLENE, L.V. [Cekuoliene, L.]; BUTSKUS, P.F. [Buckus,P.]

Reaction of aromatic amines with Mannich bases. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7:2479 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

BUTSKUS, P.F. [Buckus,P.]; DENIS, G.I.; BUTSKENE, A.I. [Buckiene, A.]

Cyanoethylation of aromatic amines with β-chloropropionitrile.
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.12:4119 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

DENIS, G.I.; CHEKUOLENE, L.V. [Cekuoliene, L.]; BUTSKUS, P.F. [Buckus, P.]

Alkylation of aromatic amines by β-dimethylaminopropiophenone. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.6:1080-1082 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

A-4

Action of taka-diastase on the monophosphoric esters of n- and iso-propyl alcohol. J. Courtois and P. Dumas (Bull. Soc. Chim. biol., 1937, 19, 496—507).—Modifications in the syntheses of $Pr^{\alpha}H_2PO_4$ (I) and $Pr^{\beta}H_2PO_4$ (II) are described. The p_H optimum of the hydrolysis of (I) and (II) becomes less acidic as the substrate concn. increases. Taka-diastase has a greater affinity for (II) than for (I), but (I) is hydrolysed more rapidly. The affinity of the phosphatase for (I) and (II) increases with acidity.

E. A. H. R.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REPSHAS, K. [Repsas, K.]; VASHKEVICHUS, R. [Vaskevicius, R.]; DENIS, V.; POZHELA, Yu. [Pozela, J.]

Hall effect in p-germanium in strong electric fields. Fiz. tver. tela 7 no.3:927-928 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki AN Litovskoy SSR, Vil'nyus.

SHIRVAITIS, A.I. [Shirvaitis, A.]; DENIS, V.I. [Dienys,V.]; BRAZDZHYUNAS, P.P. [Brazdziunas, P.]

Photoconductivity and absorption of polycrystalline cadmium sulfide and cadmium selenide in X-ray spectrum. Liet ak darbai B no.2: 33-46 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR
(Photoconductivity) (Absorption) (Cadmium sulfide)
(Cadmium selenide) (X rays) (Spectrum analysis)
(Cobalt) (Radioisotopes)

L 45204-65 EWT(1)/ IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5006913 S/0181/65/007/003/0927/0928

AUTHOR: Repshas, K.; Vashkevichus, R.; Denis, V.; Pozhela, Yu. 21 20 B

TITLE: Hall effect in p-type germanium in strong electric fields 21

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 927-928

TOPIC TAGS: Hall effect, carrier temperature, germanium, electric conductivity, microwave field, relaxation time

ABSTRACT: The authors developed a new procedure for the measurement of transverse effects in a strong electric field in which a microwave field is used to heat the carriers. This procedure was used to investigate the Hall effect on hot carriers in p-type germanium (resistivity 5 ohm-cm). The strong microwave field was perpendicular to the weak constant field along the sample and had to same direction as the magnetic field. The results are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Comparison of the curves leads to the conclusion that the Hall constant in the strong microwave field is smaller than in the absence of the field. This decrease is in accord with the change occurring in the distribution function of p-Ge in strong

Card 1/3

L 45204-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5006913

electric fields, observed experimentally and deduced theoretically by others. In addition, the decrease in the Hall constant in p-Ge can be due to the nonparabolicity of the light-hole band, and it is probable that the decrease in the Hall constant with increase in the field is due to both mechanisms. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i matematiki AN LitSSR, Vil'nius (Institute of Physics and Mathematics, AN LitSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Jul64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

SHIRVATIS, A.I. [Sirvatis, A.]; DENIS, V.I. [Dienys,V.]; KAVETSKITE, M.V. [Kaveckyte,M.]

Photoconductivity of polycrystalline cadmium sulfide and cadmium selenide with the exposure to -rays. Liet ak darbai B no.2:47-59 '60. (MEAI 10:1)

1. Institut fiziki i matematiki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR
(Photoconductivity) (Cadmium sulfide)
(Cadmium selenide) (Gamma rays)

L 04231-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6031880 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/006/E083/E083

AUTHOR: Denis, V. I.; Pozhela, Yu, K.

TITLE: Anisotropy of the conductivity of n germanium and n silicon in crossed electric fields

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6E644

REF SOURCE: Lit. fiz. sb., v. 5, no. 4, 1965, 515-528

TOPIC TAGS: conductivity, anisotropy, germanium, silicon

ABSTRACT: The conductivity of n-Ge and n-Si is calculated along a strong electric field and perpendicular to it. For n-Ge it was found that when a strong electric field is produced in direction $\langle 111 \rangle$, ratio $\sigma_\perp/\sigma_\parallel = 5.3$. Experimental methods of investigating this anisotropic are shown. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09, 20/

Card 1/1

ROMANIA

[redacted]ISCHI, A., MD; Cand Med Sci.

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 3, 1 Feb 64, pp 155-159

"Adaptation of the Locomotor System to the Upright Position and Pathological Phenomena Connected with this Process."

DENISENKO, A.; PROKOPENKO, N.; SAY, V.

Methodology for establishing norms for the number of workers in miners' brigades and norms for the rate of development mining. Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. platá 5 no.2:32-36 '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

DENISENKO, A.; PROKOPENKO, N.; SAY, V.

Working-out unified comprehensive output norms for development mining. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.plata 5 no.8:34-37 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining--Production standards)

DENISENKO, A., inzh.

Work of mixed brigades by hour schedules. Avt.transp. 43 no.3:12-13 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Krasnoyarskoye avtoupravleniye.

DENISENKO, A. A.

"Data on Experimental Therapy of Intoxication by Dithiocyanoethane," by A. A. Denisenko and L. A. Tiunov, Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya, supplement for 1956, 1957, p 59

"Investigations were conducted to determine the prophylactic and therapeutic effect of methemoglobin forming substances (sodium nitrite) when applied in cases of intoxication by dithiocyanoethane. The experiments were based on the assumption that the toxicity of some of the thiocyanates is due to the oxidation of the SCN radical to CN in the organism, and therefore therapeutic measures which are effective in intoxications by cyanides should also be effective in intoxications by thiocyanates. The effect of sodium nitrite, a dependable therapeutic agent in intoxications by cyanides, was studied.

"The experiments were carried out on white mice. Sodium nitrite was administered subcutaneously in doses of 80 milligrams per kilogram of body weight. Dithiocyanoethane was administered by mouth in doses of 30 milligrams per kilogram of body weight (first series), and in doses of 25 milligrams per kilogram of body weight (second series).

DENISENKO A.A.

"The first series of experiments established in the effectiveness of sodium nitrite as a therapeutic agent if applied before dithiocyanoethane intoxication: 18 of the 23 animals experimental animals remained alive, while all the 23 control animals perished.

"The second series of experiments established that the administration of sodium nitrite one or 2 minutes after dithiocyanoethane intoxication occurred also had a beneficial effect on the course of intoxication: 16 of the 20 experimental animals survived, while only 3 of the 20 control mice remained alive. It was thus established that the utilization of methemoglobin forming substances in cases of dithiocyanoethane intoxication is a good prophylactic and therapeutic measure. It also indicates that the toxicity of some of the thiocyanates is connected with the action of the CN radical." (U)

Sum. 1360

DENISENKO A.A.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.11/5 Physiology,etc. May 58

2410. EXPERIMENTAL THERAPY OF POISONING WITH DITHIOCYANOETHANE (DIRODANETHANE) (Russian text) - Denisenko A.A. and Tiunov L.A. - FARMAKOL. I TOKSIKOL. 1957, 20/1 suppl. (59)

The prophylactic and therapeutic effects of sodium nitrite (I) on mice poisoned by dithiocyanoethane (II) were studied. After s.c. doses of 80 mg./kg. of I and following toxic doses of 30 mg./kg. of II given per os to 23 mice only 18 died. In a control group all 23 mice died. A group of 20 mice was treated orally with 25 mg./kg. of II and after 1-2 min. 80 mg./kg. of I was injected; of this group only 4 died; in 20 controls there were 17 deaths. The effects of I are related to the oxidation of the SCN compound.

Vacek - Brno

KUSTOV, V.V.; DENISENKO, A.A.; SHEMYAKIN, O.S.

Toxicology of triethylamine. Farm.i toks. 23 no.2:174-177 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(ETHYLAMINE—TOXICOLOGY)

GREBENYUK, V.G., gornyy inzh.; DENISENKO, A.G., gornyy inzh.;
PUSTOVALOV, A.I., gornyy inzh.; PROKOF'YEV, V.P.

Using automatic ventilation doors. Gor.zhur. no.5:74-75 My '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Maslyanskiy rudnik, g. Zyryanovsk (for Grebenyuk, Denisenko, Pustovalov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, Ust'-Kamenogorsk (for Prokof'yev).
(Mine ventilation) (Automatic control)

USSR/Ships - Construction Materials May/Jun 1947
Metals - Cutting

"New Methods of Processing Metals in the Shipbuilding Industry," A. I. Denisenko, Engr, 2 pp

"Sudostroyeniye" No 3, pp 15-17.

In recent years there has been a big swing toward processing metal by means of electric current. The most important means in contemporary use are the anode-mechanical, spark, electrolytic polishing and some others. The author in this article discusses the anode-mechanical method of cutting metal, diagrams of the equipment and some of the operating data as well as some of the shortcomings of this type of

28T104

USSR/Ships - Construction Materials May/Jun 1947
(Contd.)

equipment. The main disadvantage is the necessity of using a cutting instrument with high mechanical quality to prevent tearing while in use.

28T104

DENISENKO, A. I.

LOPATENOK, Al.A.; LOPATENOK, An.A.; PETRZHAK, K.K.; DENISENKO, A.I.

Synthesis of iodinated cellulose derivatives and experimental checking of the products obtained for possible use in surgical practice. Eksp. khir. i anest. 8 no.5:21-28 S-D '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

KARMAZIN, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; DENISENKO, A.I., gornyy inzh.

Autogenous grinding of Krivoy Rog magnetite-hornfels. Gor. zhur. no.10:53-56 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.

KARMAZIN, V.I., prof. doktor tekhn. nauk; DENISENKO, A.I., inzh.; YUROV, P.P., inzh.

Industrial testing of the crushing without balls of lean magnetite rocks. Gor.zhur. no.2:67-70 F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Karmazin, Denisenko).
2. Kamyshburunskiy kombinat (for Yurov).

DENISENKO, A.I.; KARMAZIN, V.I.; SULTANOVICH, Ye.A.; MIGUTSKIY, L.R.; KHVATOV, Yu.A.; BURAYEV, B.K.

Industrial testing of ore pebble crushing of Krivoy Rog Basin quartzites. Gor. zhur. no.4:57-60 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Denisenko, Karmazin, Sultanovich). 2. Novo-Krivorozhskiy gornoobogatitel'nyy kombinat (for Migutskiy, Khvatov, Burayev).

KARNAZIN, V.I.; DENISHENKO, A.I.

Investigating the crushing of Krivoy Rog Basin quartzite without the use of balls. Izv. DGI 42:274-280 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

DENISENKO, A.M.

PAVLOV, K.O., inzh.; DENISENKO, A.M. [Denysenko, A.M.], inzh.

New method for servicing diesel tractors. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no.2:29-30 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Tractors--Fuel systems)

KLETKIN, A.G.; MIKHAL'SKIY, S.Z.; DENISENKO, A.M.

Efficient means for determining the potentials of improvement in mine operations. Ugol' Ukr. no.6:10-12 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Donetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut.
(Coal mines and mining—Labor productivity)

DENISENKO, A.M., inzh.

Automatic signalling of metal breakthrough in steel-smelting furnace bottoms and walls. Stal' 21 no.3:231-232 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Taganrogskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Open-hearth furnaces--Equipment and supplies)
(Automatic control)

S/133/61/000/003/004/014
A054/A033

AUTHOR: Denisenko, A. M., Engineer

TITLE: Automatic indication of the charge breaking through the hearth and bank lining of steel melting furnaces

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 3, 1961, 231 - 232

TEXT: A rupture in the bottom and bank lining caused by the molten metal may result in severe injuries to the workers and heavy losses. A signalling device designed by A.M. Denisenko (Author's Certificate No. 128479, August 14th 1959) featuring a grid made of electrodes set into the refractory lining of the furnace automatically detects the place of rupture in the lining and indicates this visibly and audibly. The signal system embedded in the bottom lining is arranged in 12 sections, while that in the furnace wall and banks is divided into 16 sections. In this way the place of rupture is accurately located. A distribution panel attached to the system is provided with numbers indicating the bottom and bank section and fitted with indicator lights and a siren. The signal devices are mounted near the

Card 1/4

Automatic indication of the ....

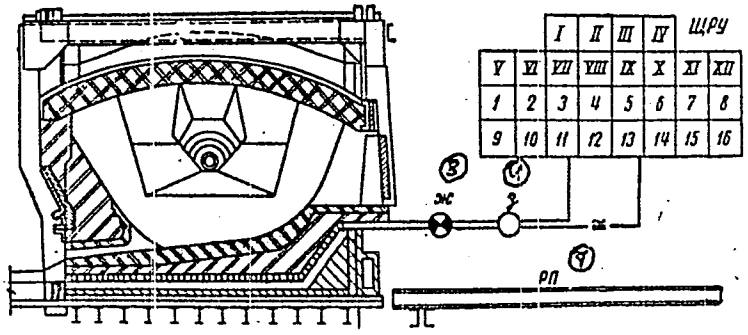
furnace at the desk of the workshop dispatcher in the plant manager's office. The device operates the moment when the metal, breaking through the lining, contacts the rods of the metal grid which are constantly under low voltage current. Under this grid there is a safety layer, 100 - 120 mm thick, which has to absorb the metal flow breaking through the lining, while the necessary counter-measures are being taken. This protective layer consists of 70 % screened magnesite powder, 25 % crushed chrome iron ore and 5 % crushed iron chips. This mass is mixed mechanically and moistured with hot, dehydrated coal tar, then applied in layers 25 - 30 mm thick and compressed to a final thickness of 100 - 120 mm after which it is heated by gas burners or a fire basket. Another composition consists of 70 % crushed, dehydrated dolomite of 5 - 7 mm grain size and 30 % magnesite powder. The iron rods of the grid are protected against high temperature by magnesite powder and by an asbestos layer, 20 mm thick. In order to prevent any deformation of the rods, they are wound with asbestos cord. A metal grid has a life of 5 years at least. A complete signalling and protecting system does not cost more than 1200 - 1500 rubles. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/4

Automatic indication of the ...

ASSOCIATION: Taganrogskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (The Taganrog Metallurgical Plant)

Figure 1: Device for the automatic detection of molten metal breaking through the hearth and bank lining of steel melting furnaces. (1) foam chamotte bricks; (2) packed mass of protective layer, 100 - 120 mm thick; (3) magnesite bricks; (4) chamotte bricks; (5) chrome magnesite bricks; (6) metal grid of the signal device; (7) level of the operating platform; (8) panel of distributing system; (9) indicator light; (10) siren.



Card 3/4

Automatic indication of the ...

Figure 1 (continued)

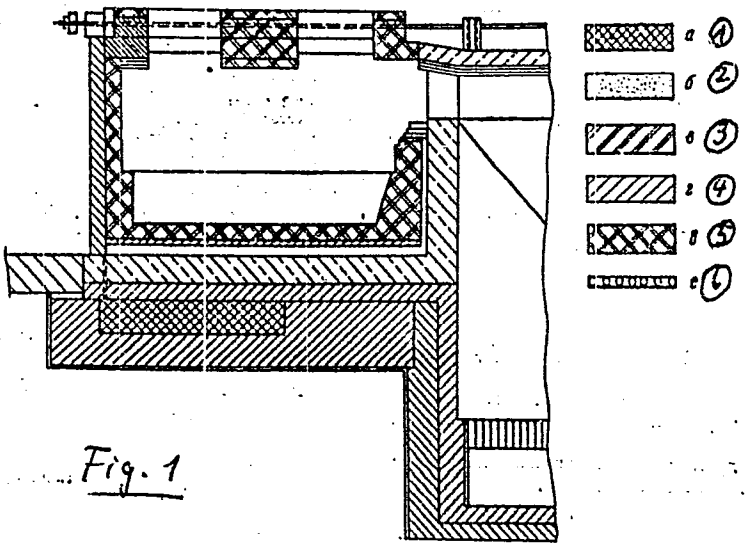


Fig. 1

Card 4/4

PROKOPENKO, N.D., inzh.; KACHKO, Yu.Ya., inzh.; DENISENKO, A.M., inzh.

Potenitals for increasing the labor productivity in mines. Ugol'. prom. no.4:11-13 Jl.-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Coal mines and mining)

PROKOPENKO, N.D.; DENISENKO, A.M.; MIKHAL'SKIY, S.Z.; KRYZHKO, I.D.; KACHKO, Yu.Ya.; VYGOLKO, F.Ye.

Unification and strengthening of integrated mining norms in development mining operations. Sbor. DonUGI no.28:181-208 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Coal mines and mining--Management)

[illegible], N.F., inv.; [illegible], A.M., kand.; [illegible], N.P., inz.

Establishing standards for the number of operators working brigades and standards for the rates of rapid development. Sbor. [illegible] no.30:97-103 '62.

(MLA 17:10)

DENISENKO, A.N.; LYAPIDEVSKIY, V.K.

Determination of the mean radiation energy by a proportional counter. Med. rad. 9 no.1:65-68 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy dozimetrii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta (dir. - prof. I.G. Lagunova), Moskva.

L 58856-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5017973 UR/0065/65/000/007/0020/0023
543.544

AUTHOR: Sidorov, R. I.; Denisenko, A. N.; Ivanova, M. P.; Polyakova, L. A.; Agapova, I. N.

TITLE: Determination of the concentration of aromatic hydrocarbons in petroleum fractions by gas-liquid chromatography

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 7, 1965, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: aromatic, paraffin, hydrocarbon, petroleum, gas-liquid chromatography

ABSTRACT: Adipic ester of polyethylene-glycol, di-β-cyanethyl ester of ethylene glycol, tri-β-cyanethyl ester of glycerin, tetra-β-cyanethyl ester of pentaerythrite, and β,β'-oxydipropionitrile were used as stationary phases in a study of chromatographic determination of paraffinic-, naphthenic-, and aromatic hydrocarbon groups in 150°-250°C petroleum fractions. Selectivities of these stationary phases in separation of *n*-paraffins from aromatics in the 25°-110°C range varied from 7.7 to 21.5%. No separation of an individual compound within each group of compounds can be achieved with either one of these stationary phases. Concentration of aro-

Card 1/2

L 58856-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017979

matics in petroleum fractions can be best determined using tetra-β-cyanethyl ester of pentaerythrite. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

DENISENKO, A.N. (Moskva)

Possibility of using scintillators for simultaneously measuring the rate and quality of radiation. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 11 no.1:80-87 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

L 41030-66 EWT(m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP6018623 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/66/000/006/0045/0048

AUTHOR: Denisenko, A. N.

ORG: Eastern Branch of UNIIMESKh, Khar'kov (Vostochnoye otdeleniye UNIIMESKh)

TITLE: Removal of additives from motor oils by a rotary separator

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 6, 1966, 45-48

TOPIC TAGS: diesel fuel, fuel refining, centrifugation

ABSTRACT: Diesel oils DP-11 with 3% additive AzNII-7 (0.13% Ba in oil) and M10-B with 6% additive VNII NP-360 (0.42% Ba in oil) were centrifuged in bench tests to study the effects of tractor centrifuges on aggregation stability and the removal of oil additives. Tests were performed without an engine on the commercial centrifuge of engine SMD-14A at 60 and 90C oil temperature and 5000--6000 rpm. The precipitates were recovered and analyzed by microscopy and for consistency, Ba content, solvent solubility, and reactivity with H_2SO_4. Oil viscosities were measured periodically. The tests indicated coagulation and precipitation of both additives during centrifuging, additive AzNII-7 being more strongly affected by the process. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 21,11/SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 010

ZOSHCHUK, N.I., inzh.; DENISENKO, A.P., inzh.

Refractory concrete in the construction of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant. Prom. stroi. 42 no.3:24-25 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

DENISENKO, A.P., inzh.; BUZHIN, N.K., inzh.

Mechanized picking out of rock from coal. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.2:17-19 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Dongiprouglemash.
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)

DENISENKO, A.P., inzh.

Equipment for the over-all testing of fuels. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.11: 46-47 N '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Dongiprouglemash.

L 51871-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pf-4/Pad
ACCESSION NR: AP5008271 IJP(c) JD/HW/WB S/0226/65/000/003/0035/0041

AUTHORS: Fedorchenko, I. M.; Denisenko, E. T.; Miroshnikov, V. N.

TITLE: Study of the scaling resistance of some nickel materials. Communication 1

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1965, 35-41

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, sintered metal, nickel, oxidation resistance

ABSTRACT: Air or water at high temperature and pressure contains enough free oxygen to form scale on nickel materials. Suitable additives which can be used to prevent oxidation and which also satisfy other requirements are carbon, zinc oxide, and talc. The average product contains 92% nickel and 8% additive and is made at a temperature of 1000C or higher. Specimens of such materials of 15-mm diameter and 100-mm length were exposed to temperatures of 500, 600, and 700C for 110 hours, and the weight increase per unit of surface was measured. Details are given on the behavior of four different materials in contact with air and with steam. The weight increase in air amounted to an average of 10 mg per cm^2 after 110 hours. In steam, the weight increase goes up to 1½% but remains almost constant after 1000 hours. However, negative values were obtained for nickel-carbon materials under the same conditions. The relations between time, oxygen content, oxygen distribution, hardness and brittleness, temperature and time of agglomeration are briefly

Card 1/2

L 51871-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008271

mentioned. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR (Institute for Material Science, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

MIROSHNIKOV, V.N.; DENISENKO, E.T.

Evaluating the possibility of the operation of a nickel-graphite composition in an industrial scale steam medium. Poroshk. met. 4 no.6:54-57 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR.

L 41758-65 EPF(c)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(e)/EWP(t) Pf-4 JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP4046742 S/0226/64/000/005/0041/0046

AUTHOR: Denisenko, E. T.

TITLE: Macrokinetics of oxidation of porous bodies

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1964, 41-46

TOPIC TAGS: macrokinetics, oxidation, porous material, parabolic law, Zeldovich theory, kinetics

ABSTRACT: Based on Zeldovich's theory, a procedure is given for calculating the kinetics of oxidation of porous materials which obeys a parabolic law of oxidation. The concentration of the reagent, the depth of penetration and the summary increment of weight were found to be a function of time, temperature and structure of the porous body, which permits the qualitative explanation of all regularities observed in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 20 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR (Institute of Problem Materials, AN Ukr SSR)

Card 1/2 Submitted: 3 JAN 64

L 44228-65 EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/
EPR/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Pn-4/Pt-7/Pu-4/Pab-10/Pad
IJP(c) WH/WW/JD/HW/JG/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5010406 UR/0226/65/000/004/0057/0060 65

AUTHOR: Fedorchenko, I. M.; Dmitsenko, E. T.; Miroshnikov, V. N. 67 B

TITLE: Changes in the mechanical properties of packing materials in the process of their oxidation. Report No. 2

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1965, 57-60

TOPIC TAGS: turbine shroud, Brinell hardness, nickel graphite packing, shroud liner, graphite burnout, bulk oxidation, surface oxidation, bending strength, cermet bushings, packing material

ABSTRACT: The determination of the service life of steam-turbine packings requires knowledge of their mechanical and physical properties in the original condition and following longtime performance at high temperatures in the air and steam. The authors investigated the Brinell hardness, bending strength and fittability (notchability) of sintered nickel-base cermet bushings as a function of temperature and oxidation time. The specimens investigated were first exposed to oxidation for up to 100 hr in air at 550°C and for up to 2000 hr in steam at 550°C. The following compositions were tested: nickel-graphite, nickel-zinc oxide, nickel-talc. It is shown that the wear of turbine-shroud liners can be reduced to a minimum by using

Card 1/2

L 44728-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010406

a packing material of a hardness of roughly not more than 60 H_B units. Of the compositions investigated, the nickel-graphite composition satisfies best this requirement. Oxidation greatly affects the hardness and strength of the materials. The increase in hardness on oxidation is a direct function of the degree of oxidation of the material, and of the nature of the material. In the packing materials containing no graphite hardness increases far beyond the permissible limits, whereas in the packing materials containing graphite the increase in hardness is checked by the burnout of the graphite. The nature of oxidation also is a factor: at 550°C in a steam medium, bulk oxidation leads to an increase in strength, whereas surface oxidation leads to a decrease in strength. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR (Institute of Problems in the Study of Materials, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 mjb

ACC NR: AP6034017 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/010/0044/0047

AUTHOR: Denisenko, E. T.; Panfilov, Yu. A.

ORG: Institute of the Problems of the Science of Materials, AN Ukr SSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: On the problem of oxidation of porous bodies

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 10, 1966, 44-47

TOPIC TAGS: powder metal, powder alloy, sintered alloy, porous alloy, ~~porous alloy, oxidation,~~ oxidation resistance, POROUS METAL, METAL OXIDATION

ABSTRACT: The oxidation resistance of porous bodies working in various gaseous media at high temperatures has been investigated. Compacted and sintered ingots of APZhM (Armco) iron powder with a porosity of 30%, unalloyed or alloyed with 6 wt % Cr, were oxidized in air at 300—800C for 5 hr. The experimental data agreed satisfactorily with the theoretical and showed that in sintered ingots with a porosity higher than 10—15%, alloying the initial powder with elements which increase its oxidation resistance increased the weight gain of the ingots. This is explained by an increased maximum depth of penetration of the oxidizing agent because of lowering the oxidation constant. Thus in oxidation of porous bodies, the integral weight gain cannot be used as a criterion of the oxidation resistance. Evaluation of oxidation resistance of porous materials should be done either at temperatures below

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ACC NR: AP6034017

the maximum oxidation temperature of the base material, because i, this case oxidation occurs at a constant surface, or on low-porosity (below .0%) specimens in any temperature range. Any factors (alloying decreasing parti . pressure of oxygen in a gaseous medium, etc.) which lower the oxidation consi :t of the base material promote deeper oxidation of the porous body and sharper (anges in its physicomechanical properties. It follows that in alloying of pow ers, the above peculiarities of oxidation should be taken into account and that definite precautions should be used in evaluating the oxidation resistance of porous p ts from complex alloys by the weight gain. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 5 form las.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 19Apr66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

DORF, Z.P.; DENISENKO, E.T.

Economic efficiency of using ceramic metal compacting materials in steam turbines. Poroshk. met. 5 no.4:83-87 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut problem materialovedeniya AN Ukr.SSR.

ACC NR: AP6036896 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/66/000/011/0035/0038

AUTHOR: Fedorchenko, I. M.; Denisenko, E. T.; Krautman, V. R.

ORG: Institute for Problems in Science of Materials AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR); Leningrad Coke and Gas Plant (Leningradskiy koksogazovyy zavod)

TITLE: Comparative investigations of properties of nickel-graphite-material from powders of electrolytic and carbonyl nickel

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 11, 1966, 35-38

TOPIC TAGS: nickel graphite material, metal powder, electrolytic nickel, nickel powder

ABSTRACT: The replacement of electrolytic nickel powder by a carbonyl leads to an improvement of the strength properties and chemical stability of nickel-graphite materials. The degree of dispersion and the graphite-ash content do not appreciably affect the strength properties. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/SUBM DATE: 18Feb66/ORIG REF: 002/

Card 1/1

LEYMAN, N.P.; STRAKHOVA, L.M.; DENISENKO, E.V. (Saratov)

Prevention of poliomyelitis with nonspecific ummunization methods and their comparative effectiveness. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 1 no.1: 33-36 Ja-F' 56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR (for Leyman)
(POLIOMYELITIS--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

IENISENKO, F.A., inzhener.

Cubic apparatus for recording milled peat production. Torf.prom. 34 no.2:34 '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Zamglayskoye torfeptedpriyatiye.
(Peat machinery)

DENISENKO, G.

AID P - 4677

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - Training (DOSAAF)

Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 3/14

Authors : Denisenko, G., Hero of the Soviet Union, and N. Dmitrevskiy

Title : Education must develop in the Soviet sportsmen a high sense of discipline.

Periodical : Kryl. rod., 4, 5, Ap 1956

Abstract : The article is an assertion of the importance of discipline as an element of education of the students of the Aero-clubs. The role of the members of the Communist party in maintaining this discipline is stressed, as well as the role of the instructor in developing the sense of it in their students. The article contains no factual data of interest.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

DENISENKO, G.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Protection of air-separating units from explosions.
Zhur. VKHO 7 no.6:641-650 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Gases—Separation)
(Machinery—Safety appliances)

PERFILOV, N. A., PROKOFYEVA, E. I., NOVIKOVA, N. R., LOZHKIN, O. V., DAROVSKIKH, V.F
DENISENKO, G. F. (Institut du Radium, Leningrad, USSR)

"Sur les Principes de prèparation d'émulsions à grains très fins pour les recherches Nucléaires et Leurs Propriétés."

Paper presented at Program of the Second International Colloquium on Corpuscular Photography. Montreal, 21 Aug - 7 Sep 1958.

Encl: B-3,114,647.

21(7)

AUTHORS: Perfilov, N. A., Denisenko, G. F. SOV/56-35-3-10/61

TITLE: On Triple Disintegrations of Uranium Nuclei (O troynykh rasshchepleniyakh yader urana)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 3, pp 631 - 634 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper reports on investigations of disintegrations of uranium nuclei into three multicharged particles by 460 and 660 MeV protons. Disintegrations can be divided into 2 types. Type I: Two of the 3 multi-charged particles have the same ranges; from the equality of the ranges it follows that the two particle masses must be nearly equal. Type II: One of the two multi-charged particles has a considerably larger range in the photolayer, and therefore a considerably smaller mass than the other two. The yield of the triple disintegrations of type II surpasses type I by 5 to 6 times its amount. The present paper deals with disintegrations of type II. The following

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important experimental results are published: 1) The yield of the triple disintegrations grows with increasing energy of the incident proton; thus, in the case of a variation of proton energy from E_p=460 MeV to E_p= 660 MeV the yield is doubled. 2) A light multi-charged particle of a triple disintegration prefers the forward direction relative to the incident beam of protons (forward-backward ratio $\approx$ 5). 3) The charge of the light multi-charged particle was photometrically determined (Ref 1) in the case of 22 disintegrations. Results:

charge of the particle	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
number of particles	8	5	1	4	0	2	1	1

Average charge $\sim$ 6. 4) The energy values determined according to the range-energy curve (Refs 2,3) of the light multi-charged particles are given in a table. For the charge of the rest of the nucleus it holds that $Z = Z_{target} - (Z_l + \Delta Z)$, where Z_{target} denotes the charge of the uranium nucleus, Z_l the charge of the light multi-charged particle, and ΔZ the modification of the charge

On Triple Disintegrations of Uranium Nuclei SOV/56-35-3-10/61

caused by proton- and α-emission. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Radium Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1958

Card 3/3

24.6600

AUTHORS: Perfilov, N. A., Darovskikh, V. F., Denisenko, G. F., Obukhov, A. I.

TITLE: Fission of Uranium Nuclei Induced by 9-Bev Protons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 716-718

TEXT: In the article under consideration, the authors bombarded nuclear emulsions of the type P-9Ch containing naturally-occurring uranium with 9-Bev protons on the proton synchrotron of the OIYaI. When evaluating the plates the authors selected only such events in which two tracks occurred in addition to the tracks of light-charged particles (usually protons or alpha particles); tracks of fission fragments induced by thermal neutrons corresponded to the blackening intensity of these. The range ratio of light and heavy fragments was $L_l/L_h < 2$. The authors confined themselves to such cases in which a considerable fragmentation admixture was observable at $L_l/L_h > 2$. Altogether, 1,042 such stars were recorded. The fission cross section was

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Fission of Uranium Nuclei Induced by 9-Bev Protons

S/056/60/038/03/08/033
B006/B014

calculated from the formula $\sigma_f = N_f/N_{nucl}N_p$, where N_f denotes the number of fissions found per cm^3, N_{nucl} the number of uranium nuclei per cm^3, and N_p the proton flux. It was found that $\sigma_f = (1.3 \pm 0.4)$ barns. When 9-Bev protons interact with the nuclei of the emulsion secondaries with $E < 9$ Bev occur which make some contribution to the cross section. This background is considered to be ~30%, so that the true value of σ_f is likely to be ~0.9 barn. The mass ratio of fragments may be calculated from the value L_l/L_h. Fig. 1 shows the distribution of the fission events, which were accompanied by the departure of charged particles, as dependent on L_l/L_h. Hence it follows that fissions with a mass ratio of the fragments of almost unity are the most probable. Fig. 2 shows the dependence of the sum of average range of the fragments on L_l/L_h. The distribution exhibits three peaks. The results obtained by studying the angular distribution of the said fragments are also given. The ratio between the particle number in two angular ranges, $N(0-30^\circ)/N(60-90^\circ)$ was 1.07 ± 0.11, i.e., the distribution was isotropic

Fission of Uranium Nuclei Induced by 9-Bev Protons

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within the statistical limits of error. The distribution of the fission events according to the number of the accompanying "black" prongs is illustrated in Fig. 3. It was found that $\bar{n}_{\sigma p} = 3.82$, while $\bar{n}_{\pi p} = 1.16$ at 660 Mev. In conclusion, the authors thank the team of the laboratoriya vysokikh energiy OIYaI (High-energy Laboratory of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research) for their assistance in carrying out the bombardment. There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Radium Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1959

Card 3/3

PERFILOV, N.A.; PROKOF'YEVA, Ye.I.; NOVIKOVA, N.R.; LOZHKIN, O.V.; DAROVSKIKH, V.F.; DENISENKO, G.F.

Manufacturing principle and properties of extra-fine grain emulsions for nuclear investigations. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot. i kin. 5 no.4:262-273 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G.Khlopina AN SSSR.
(Photographic emulsions)
(Photography, Particle track)

32555
S/167/61/000/006/003/003
D299/D303

12 7600 1204, 1273

AUTHORS: Denisenko, G.F. and Klenov, V.B.

TITLE: Study of filtration of polluted air by means of porous metals

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1961, 36-43

TEXT: G.F. Denisenko proposed (in 1952) the use of porous-bronze filters, prepared by powder-metallurgy methods. It was found that filters of porous metals are very practical, in particular for the oxygen industry. experimental investigations are described: Disc-shaped filters of 50 mm diameter, 5-10 mm thickness and 37-39% porosity, were used. As the principal characteristic of pores, their mean size was taken; this was determined as 75-250 μ. The air was polluted by alumina particles. The air pollution varied between 0.06 to 6.05 gm/m^3. In each experiment, the air pollution (both before- and after the filter) was measured, as well as the rate of filtration and the resistance of the filter. In all, over

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Study of filtration ...

100 experiments were conducted. It was found that the main reason for the increase in filter resistance was the penetration of particles into the pores, obstructing them; the resistance is very little affected by precipitation on the filter surface. Theoretical studies are also discussed here: The magnitudes related to the operation of the filter are the efficiency of purification of the air, the resistance, the filter thickness and the mean pore-size. The efficiency of purification is characterized by the mean coefficient of purification $\eta_m = \frac{\delta_0 - \delta_m}{\delta_0}$ (1) where δ_0 is the solid-impurity content of the air current before the filter, δ_m - the mean solid-impurity content after the filter. Using an expression (adopted from the references) for δ_m, one obtains $k = \delta_0 \cdot V_0 \cdot T$ (3), where k is the coefficient of pollution and x - the thickness of the filtering layer; $k = \delta_0 \cdot V_0 \cdot T$, where V_0 is the rate of filtration and T - the time at which the unit area of the

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Study of filtration ...

filter is completely obstructed. At the initial stages of filtering, the filter resistance depends linearly on time, i.e.

$\Delta P = \alpha(\delta_o - \delta_m) V_o \bar{t}$ and $\Delta P_o = \alpha(\delta_o - \delta_m) V_o t_o$, where α is a proportionality factor and $\bar{t} = t + t_o$. After computations, one obtains

$$\Delta P = \frac{\Delta P_o}{f(\alpha_o, \eta_{cp})} \cdot f(\alpha, \eta_{cp}). \quad \text{where } \alpha_o = \frac{t_o}{T} \text{ and}$$

$$f(\alpha, \eta_{cp}) = \sqrt{\alpha}\left[\operatorname{arth}\sqrt{\alpha} - \operatorname{arth}\sqrt{\alpha(1-\eta_{cp})}\right]. \qquad (10)$$

The results obtained can be used for solving various problems of porous metal-filter computation. Several numerical examples are considered. These show that the above method yields good agreement between theoretical- and experimental results, the computations involved having the advantage of great simplicity. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 8 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the

Card 3/4

32555
S/167/61/000/006/003/003
Study of filtration ... D299/D303

English-language publications read as follows: T. Jwasaki, J. of the A. W.W. A., 29, no. 10, 1937; J. Ling, A study of filtration through uniform sond filters. Pr. A.S. of Civil Eng., v. 81, 751, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy n.i. kislorodnogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oxygen Machine-Building)

SUBMITTED: February 3, 1961

Card 4/4

43300

S/063/62/007/006/001/002
A057/A126

11 1105

AUTHOR: Denisenko, G. F. Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Protection of air-fractionating plants against explosion

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva, v. 7, no. 6, 1962, 641 - 650

TEXT: Sites, conditions, characteristics, and reasons for explosions in air separators are discussed. The present article deals also with safety measures in different sections of the installation. Discussing explosion hazards, results of investigations carried out at the MEI in cooperation with the VNIIKIMASh in 1958 - 1960 are mentioned, which showed the possibility of an electrostatic charging of liquid oxygen in the presence of solid admixtures. The effect of various air impurities, especially of acetylene is discussed in connection with several literature data (mainly papers by E. Karwat, in Chem. Eng. Progress). From these data and from experimental results obtained in Soviet oxygen industry it is concluded: 1. Dangerous conditions arise if the amount of organic impurities in oxygen exceeds the solubility limit for low-soluble, or the lower ignition

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limit for well-soluble substances. Most dangerous are acetylene, low-soluble, and separating hydrocarbons, but also lubricating oils. Analyzing safety measures of air separators, the author mentions experiments carried out with acetylene adsorbers in liquid phase and devices of the type BAT-100 (VAT-100), KG-300-2 (KG-300-2D), and KT-100 (KT-100) for the production of commercial grade oxygen, of the type KT-3600 (KT-3600) and BR-1 (BR-1) for technological oxygen, and the type KZh-1 (KZh-1) for liquid oxygen. He concludes that the application of these adsorbers occurs generally not in accordance with the instructions. Hence in the presence of greater quantities of CO_2 or oil the adsorption capacity of the adsorbents for acetylene is much lower than projected. In connection herewith the author gives several practical advices for the use of acetylene adsorbers. Furthermore he discusses problems connected with the adsorption of hydrocarbons from gaseous air at low temperatures, the regenerative adsorption and desorption of hydrocarbons, the catalytic oxidation of hydrocarbons, and the removal of oil and its products of decomposition. To protect air separators from oil the following is suggested: 1. A thorough control of normal oil consumption; 2. Cooling to 20°C of the air after compression; 3. The use of modern highly effective oil-moisture separators; 4. Application of an adsorptive drying of the high and

medium pressurized air; 5. Avoiding of a transfer of oil from the moving mechanism to the cylinder of the engine; 6. Improvement of the air purification in the engine; 7. The use of filters for the purification of the low-pressure air. By means of these suggestions high purification of air from oil was effected in several Soviet plants as for instance in Balashikhinskiy kislorodnyy zavod (Balashikhin oxygen plant), or zavod (plant) "Elektrostal'". Concluding the author states that the knowledge of the ways and sites of accumulation of dangerous impurities, of effective purification methods of the air from acetylene and oil, as well as sensitive analytical methods for determining impurities in air, liquid oxygen etc., makes it possible to avoid completely explosion hazards in air-separators. There are 4 figures and 5 tables.

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DENISENKO, G.F.

L 16473-65 ENG(j)/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4
IJP(c)/RPL/Pa-4/ESD(gs)/AEDC(a)/ASD(a)-5/ASD(p)-3/AFETR/APTC(a) JD/WW/JW

ACCESSION NR AM4049552 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/

Yepifanova, V. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Akhol'rod, L. S. (Doctor of Technical Sciences); Gorokhov, V. S. (Engineer); Dy"khno N. M. (Candidate of Chemical Sciences); Cherny'shev, B. A. (Engineer); Grushevskiy, V. M. (Engineer); Antipenkov, V. M. (Engineer); Gil'man, I. I. (Engineer); Miroslavskaya, YU. A. (Engineer); Sergeyev, S. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Denishchuk, B. V. (Engineer); Kaganer, M. G. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Vasyunina, G. V. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Glebova, L. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Denisenko, G. F. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Katina, N. F. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Morozov, A. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Martyushov, B. I. (Engineer)

Purifying air by deep cooling; technology and apparatus, in two volumes. V. 2: Industrial plants, machinery and accessory equipment (Razdeleniye vozdukha metodom glubokogo okhlazhdeniya; tekhnologiya i oborudovaniye, v dvukh tomakh. t. 2: Promy'shlenny'ye ustanovki, mashinnoye i vspomogatel'noye oborudovaniye), Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1964, 591 p. illus., biblio., index. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen generation, argon, crypton, neon, xenon, centrifugal

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compressor, pump, liquid oxygen, liquid nitrogen, air purification

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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L 16473-65
ACCESSION NR AM4049552

SUB CODE:GC SUBMITTED: 08Feb64 NR REF SOV: 060

OTHER: 029

Card 3/3

DENISENKO, G. I.

112-1-505

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 1, p. 80 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Denisenko, G. I. , Maksimovich, N. G.

TITLE: D-C and A-C Transmission of Electric Energy on a Single Transmission Channel (O peredache elektricheskoy energii postoyannym i peremennym tokom po odnomu kanalu svyazi)

PERIODICAL: Dokl.L'vovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1955, Vol. 1, Nr 2, pp. 111-115

ABSTRACT: Two possible principal schemes for the utilization of the advantages of both systems, direct and alternating current, in the transmission on a single electric transmission line of large capacities for long distances are investigated. The systems suggested can find an application: (1) in a necessary strengthening of existing ac transmissions; (2) when the connection between two powerful power systems is made on dc and a necessity exists for connecting ac consumers along the line; (3) when the connection is executed on dc and there are no powerful ac generators in the receiving network; (4) to increase the dependability of operation of intersystem transmissions.

Card 1/1

G. Ye. Kh

DENISENKO, G.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; KRACHKOVSKIY, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Moskva).

On prospective use of d.c. power transmission in the Soviet Union. Elektrichestvo no.10:74-77 O '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Denisnko).
(Electric power distribution)

DENISENKO, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Use of converting devices in the transmission of a.c. current. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 3 no.8:1-15 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy elektricheskikh stantsiy, setey i sistem.
(Electric power distribution) (Electric current converters)

DENISENKO, Grigoriy Ivanovich; SOKOL'NITSKIY, G.Z., prof., otv.red.; GRINSHPON, F.O., red.; SARANYUK, T.V., tekhred.

[Simultaneous transmission of a.c. and d.c. power through common lines] Odnovremennaia peredacha elektricheskoi energii postoiannym i peremennym tokami po obshchim liniiam peredach. Otv.red. G.Z.Sokol'nitskii. L'vov, Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ., 1960. 227 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Electric power transmission)

DENISENKO, G. I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

Concerning the use of high-voltage d.c. current for increasing the carrying capacity of existing a.c. electric power transmission lines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 3 no.11:28-37 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy elektrostantsiy, setey i sistem.
(Electric power distribution)

DENISENKO, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Method for calculating normal operating conditions in a.c. current networks with the presence of a d.c. current link. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 4 no.7:17-27 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy elektricheskikh stantsiy, setey i sistem.
(Electric power distribution)

DENISENKO, Grigoriy Ivanovich [Denysenko, Hryhorii], kand.tekhn.nauk

Different currents — one line. Znan. ta pratsia no.5:4-5 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Dekan energeticheskogo fakul'teta L'vovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Electric power distribution)

DENISENKO, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk (L'vov); POSPELOV, G.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. (Minsk); GERSHENGORN, A.I., inzh. (Moskva)

Transmission of electric power at great distances. Prospects for stepping-up the voltages of overhead power transmission lines. Elektrichestvo no.2:85-89 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

VITMAN, F.F.; DENISENKO, G.I.; PUKH, V.P.

Effect of temperature on the modulus of elasticity and strength of pyroceram. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.6:952-956 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A.F. Ioffe AN SSSR.

DENISENKO, G.I., doktor tekhn. nauk (L'vov)

Two currents in one line. Energetik 13 no.8:3-5 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 60950-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(j)/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(b)
Pc-4/Pq-4/Pr-4/Pt-7 WW/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5018932 UR/0363/65/001/006/0952/0956
661.1:542.65

AUTHOR: Vitman, F. F.; Denisenko, G. I.; Pukh, V. P.

TITLE: Effect of temperature on the elastic modulus and strength of a pyroceramic

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 952-956

TOPIC TAGS: pyroceramic, elastic modulus, lithium pyroceramic, glass elasticity

ABSTRACT: The elastic modulus of a lithium pyroceramic of composition No. 23 was measured by using a dynamic vibrational method at sonic frequencies (about 2000 cps). The data showed that the conversion to the pyroceramic state causes the elastic modulus of glass No. 23 to increase by 20%. As the temperature rises, the elastic modulus of the pyroceramic changes irreversibly, dropping 10% as the temperature changes from 20 to 750C. The strength of polished specimens increases by a factor of 3 as a result of the pyrocerамization. However, this strength is only one-half that of amorphous glass, manifested by etching away the defective surface layer. This indicates a relative nature of the strengthening during formation of the pyroceramic. The strength of the latter changes with temperature in a steeper fashion than in the original glass, decreasing by a

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L 60750-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018932

2

factor of two as the temperature rises from 20 to 700C. This relatively abrupt and reversible change in strength with temperature is similar to that observed in metals. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE:

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

DENISENKO, I.

Certain problems in the practice of planning labor productivity for 1958. Sots.trud. no.4:70-75 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Labor productivity)

DENISENKO, I.

Method of planning an increase in labor productivity in accordance with various factors. Biul. nauch. inform: trud i zar. plata no.7: 39-45 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Labor productivity)

DENISENKO, I.

Improving the methodology for planning labor productivity in industry according to the factors involved. Sots. trud 6 no.8:30-40 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Labor productivity)

DENISENKO, I.

Planning labor productivity according to factors involved in ferrous metallurgy. Biul.nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 4 no.8:3-8 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Steel industry—Labor productivity)
(Iron industry—Labor productivity)

DENISENKO, I.

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